(a) whether the Government propose to review the cadre management of Central Secretariat Services and to send back the Non-Central Secretariat Services staff brought on deputation to the CSS posts to avoid stagnation in the cadre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The officers belonging to Services other than the Central Secretariat Service have been appointed for the prescribed period of tenure under the Central Staffing Scheme. It would, therefore, not be feasible to revert them to their cadres prematurely.

Extradition of Nadeem Akhtar

169. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report asking for the extradition of music director Nadeem Akhtar from London has been received from the Government of Maharashtra as reported in 'Times of India' Mumbai, dated October 21, 1997 under the caption 'Report Seeking Nadeem's extradition is sent to Delhi';

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the observations made therein and facts of the matter; and

(c) the details of action taken proposed thereon and the present status of extradition process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Upon receipt of the Report, it was examined by experts in the Government of India. Based on their recommendations, the Report was amended and promptly forwarded to the British Crown Prosecution Office, London through diplomatic channels.

(c) The British Crown Prosecution Counsel's Office after examination suggested some amendments in the light of certain provisions of the UK Extradition Act, 1989 and the Indo-UK Extradition Treaty, 1992 Besides ensuring that the extradition documents, suitably amended, are presented to the British court in time for hearing, the Indian government has conveyed to the British authorities the need for the case to be presented in the best possible, legal manner.

Setting up of Super Thermal Power Plants

170. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL :
SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of super thermal power plants established in the country so far;

(b) the location, capacity and total power generated in MW by each plant during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(c) whether the Government propose to expand some of these plants during 9th Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b) The term Super Thermal Power Plant has not been precisely defined. However, large stations of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) viz. those with an installed capacity of 1000 MW and above are often called Super Thermal Stations. NTPC has so far set up seven (7) Super Thermal Power Projects (STPP). The required details of these projects are as follows:—

	Name of Project, Location & Capacity	Power generation in MUs		
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Singrauli STPP (2000 MW) U.P	14290	14983	15362
2.	Korba STPP (2100 MW) M.P.	13990	15397	15895
3.	Ramagundam STPP (2100 MW) A.P.	14496	14742	15674
4.	Vindhayachal STPP (1260 MW) M.P.	8646	9272	9273
5.	Rihand STPP (1000 MW) U.P.	6475	7621	6685
6.	Farakka STPP (1600 MW) W.B.	5402	6512	6392
7.	Talcher STPP (1000 MW) Orissa	4.5	701	929